

# Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

ments for the benefit of other per-  
sons, as well as all legal advertise-  
ments, and advertisements of real  
estate, or auction sales, sent in by  
them, must be paid for at the usual  
rates.  
Cards of acknowledgment, religious  
notices, and the like, one inser-  
tion, 40 cents per square.  
Births, marriages and deaths, in-  
serted without charge; but all ad-  
ditions to the ordinary announce-  
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be  
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge  
being less than 25 cents.  
No paper will be discontinued  
until arrears are paid, except at the  
option of the publishers.

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F. A. PRATT, WM. MESSER.

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## Poetry.

### THE PRAIRIE WOLVES.

The wolves are out on the prairie,  
Fager and gaunt and keen,  
Far over the fertile valleys  
Their howl track is seen;  
Drooping, mournfully, eastward,  
Comes their cry on the air,  
Blending with human voices  
Voices of woe and fear.

The wolves are out on the prairie,  
Wolves of hunger and want,  
With troubled and sad forebodings  
The farmer's door they haunt;  
In vain was his toilsome labor,  
Mid the hot summer air,  
For it could not guard his hearthstone,  
Nor bar their entrance there.

In the mother's arms enfolded,  
The children scarcely dread  
The morrow, while she prays: "Our Lord  
Give us our daily bread."  
And still the father, hopefully,  
Looks to the far-off east:  
"They will not leave us perishing,  
Amid their gloomy feast."

We are sons of brave New England,  
From many a pleasant home,  
To labor, gladly, cheerfully,  
Honor our steps have come;  
To plant upon this soil, blood bought,  
New England's spirit free,  
Shall we, in vain, her aid implore,  
And perish fruitlessly?

Is the farmer's plea unheeded?  
Not so; the eastern hand  
Shall freely bleed with plenteousness,  
Young Kansas' famished land,  
Then the wolves of care and hunger  
Shall leave the farmer's door;  
While on New England falls for aye  
The blessing of the poor.

### THE WEARY ONE.

I am weary; O how weary,  
Mid a world of care and strife,  
Sighing in an earth so dreary,  
For a higher, better life,  
Joyless now, my spirit ever  
More shall feel this bitter gloom,  
Till the voice of the life-giver  
Bids the weary welcome home.  
Never more, 'mid scenes of pleasure,  
Shall my wandering footsteps stray,  
Sadly now the hours I measure,  
Waiting for the perfect day.  
Lo! I hear a voice from heaven,  
And a hand that beckons me,  
"Kindred, rise no more are risen,  
In the home prepared for thee."  
And I see a light resplendent,  
Beaming from my father's throne,  
While God's glory, so transcendent,  
For my every grief atones.

## Useful Hints.

**SOUP FOR INVALIDS.**—Take six pounds of shin  
of beef, six pounds of any white meat, seasoned,  
and an onion, if liked; put it in a stone jar,  
and tie down with bladder; let it boil twelve hours  
in a large saucepan of water, then strain it off.  
A tea or tablespoonful is enough for an invalid.  
If taken several times during the day. (It is well  
to know that what remains after the soup has  
been strained makes excellent common stock with  
additional water.)

**GRAVY-BREKED FOR INVALIDS.**—Cut deeply into  
a joint of beef, or leg of mutton, while roasting;  
fill the opening with a thick slice of crumb of  
bread, and leave it there for half an hour, or till  
completely saturated with the gravy; then sprinkle  
upon it a little salt, with or without pepper,  
as is recommended, and serve hot.

**TOAST SANDWICHES FOR INVALIDS.**—Toast care-  
fully a very thin slice of bread; cut off the crust;  
spread two slices of thin bread and butter, and  
cutting away the crust, season each with a  
very little made-mustard and a sprinkle of salt;  
lay the toast in the middle, serving it as a sand-  
wich.

**JELLY OR BLANCMANGER FOR INVALIDS.**—Take  
the bones of a knuckle of veal, well scraped all  
the meat from them, and stew them four or five hours  
in two quarts of water; if it is cold, skim it  
clear from all fat and sediment; melt it, and flavor  
with home-made wine, and a little lemon-juice.  
If for blancmanger, the stock must be still more  
reduced, to bear the addition of some milk, flav-  
ored with laurel leaf and lemon-juice; the addi-  
tion of a little wine or brandy, will, of course,  
improve it.

**DOUGHNUTS.**—Two cups of sugar, three eggs,  
one cup of sweet cream, two teaspoonfuls cream  
of tartar, one of soda, one of salt, one nutmeg.—  
Mix the sugar with the flour, and the cream with  
the egg. Roll out hard and fry.

**RICE MOUSSE.**—Boil half a cup of rice in a  
quart of milk for three hours, that it may be quite  
thick; sweeten to your taste, and let it cool;  
separate the whites and yolks of four eggs; beat  
the yolks with the rice and milk, and put them  
into a pudding dish; then beat the whites very  
lightly and add fine sugar to thicken like icing,  
and pour over the other. Let it bake a light  
brown. To be eaten with cream.

**TO EXTRACT OIL FROM THE FLOOR OR HEARTH.**—  
Mix together two heaped tablespoons of pow-  
dered fuller's earth, one large tablespoonful of  
potash or pearlash, and one large tablespoonful  
of soft soap. Add sufficient boiling water to  
make it into a thick paste. Spread it hot on the  
oil spot with a broad flat stick; let it remain an  
hour or two. Then brush it off, and renew the  
application. When the grease has disappeared,  
scrub the place with soap and water. This mix-  
ture is equally good for boards, stone, or marble.

**SOOTHING NOURISHMENT IN CONSTIPATION.**—Beat  
up a tablespoonful of oatmeal and a tablespo-  
onful of honey, with the yolk of an egg; pour upon  
it a pint of boiling water; then boil all together  
for a few minutes.

**SOFT CORNS** may be relieved by placing a small  
piece of lint between the toes, or be rubbed oc-  
casionally with sweet oil.

## Selected Tale.

### UNCLE DAVY'S STAFF.

"Well, Jane, have you made up your  
mind? I leave the matter entirely in  
your own hands."

My husband looked across the table at  
me, and held a glass of wine between him  
and the light, screwing up his eyes as he  
examined the color.

We were sitting at dessert in the old  
dining room at Turton, the dark polished  
mahogany table reflecting the bright faces  
of six children. Two by me—the eldest  
who was so like his father, and the youngest  
who could not eat tidily, and wanted mam-  
ma to cut up his orange and wipe his mouth;  
opposite, by Ronald, were the two little  
ones with curly heads and mischievous  
fingers, who were sailing orange boats in  
the purple finger glass, and coaxing papa  
to make more. The girls were on each  
side; the elder one peering at me with her  
great blue eyes, and evidently wondering  
whether it was that mamma was to make  
up her mind about. I was just going to  
answer when I caught her curious gaze,  
and then I stopped.

"I'll tell you all about it when the chil-  
dren go off to bed," I said.

Lucy dropped her head with a blank  
expression of disappointment, which Ronald  
observed with infinite amusement. There  
was a little nod across the table to me, and  
a whisper about little pitchers having long  
ears, which made Lucy blush. Presently  
we went to the drawing-room, and the  
children began a romp, at the conclusion  
of which I carried off the youngest to the  
nursery; and before I came down I went  
for a moment into my little morning room  
and sat down over the fire—I wanted to  
think.

People said I was a fortunate and happy  
woman, and so I was. Our home was  
one of those fair English halls standing  
amid its own far-spreading grounds and  
rich farms. I could match my husband  
and children against the best and noblest  
in the land; and yet I had plenty to make  
me oftentimes sad. There was a cross in every  
lot, and mine lay in the future—not my  
own, but my children's.

My father-in-law had been an extraor-  
dinary man, who had drained the entail-  
estate as near as he could. My husband  
with a moderately large income, had many  
claims on his purse—moreover, with  
scrupulous honor, applied every available  
sum to the payment of his father's debts.

We had a large family; the eldest one  
was provided for by the entail. But if this  
went on, what could we do for the other  
little ones? Over and over again I had  
tried to bring the matter seriously before  
Ronald; but a careless security in the  
future was a part of his natural disposition,  
and I could not persuade him to make any  
real effort for their benefit. Invariably he  
said, "Just wait till I pay Sanders and  
Bolton, and then we will begin to lay by."

And I had to think sadly of my own poor  
portion of £5,000 vested in shares in the  
County Bank, and hope and trust.

I was thinking more sadly to-night be-  
cause my husband, who had just returned  
from a business visit to London, had met  
me with an unexpected proposal. He had  
fallen in with an old uncle, who had spent  
the greater part of his life in India, telling  
for the golden fortune which never came.  
Now a decrepit old man, and a confirmed  
invalid, he had expended the little he pos-  
sessed, and was actually in want. Ronald  
described his miserable lodging, told how  
much he suffered, and ended with a propo-  
sal that we should ask him to come and  
live at Turton. The kind thought was  
just like him; but I looked terribly blank  
when the idea was suggested, and opposed  
it violently. My woman's brain at once  
embraced the obstacles, and it may be, ex-  
aggerated them.

"Think what a tie it would be," I said,  
"a third person to spoil our quiet evenings  
and reading aloud—a somebody to inter-  
fere with our walks and drives and dinners."

The poor children would be hushed for  
fear of disturbing the invalid; I should  
have to give up my time to his amusement  
and comfort. Besides, think of the ex-  
pense. We agreed to give up the carriage  
and horse; but that would be out of the  
question if he were here, and could not  
walk or use the pony-phaeton. And we  
must have an extra man-servant to wait on  
him; and if we used another set of rooms,  
we should require a second housemaid.

I drew such a melancholy picture of the  
consequences that my husband said at last:  
"Well, my dear, please yourself; it shall  
be as you like. I only wish we could have  
made him comfortable; he was very kind  
to me when I was a school-boy."

So I sat in my room and planned how  
we could manage, gradually beginning to  
think I had been selfish in my hasty oppo-  
sition. I thought it might be arranged.  
I could give up this morning room for him  
to sit in, and let him sleep in the south  
room next door. Walter might wait upon  
him if the stable boy helped in the pantry;  
and if we gave up the pony-phaeton we  
might keep the brougham. As to the de-  
mands of our family's enjoyments, we  
must put up with it. The kindness would  
bring its own recompense somehow.

I went down stairs with a lighter heart,  
for I was conscious of a praiseworthy resolu-  
tion; and, sending the children to bed,  
knelt down by my husband's side, and said:  
"Shall we write the invitation, Ronald?"

He answered me with a kiss, and a bright-  
ening of the eye, which were almost enough  
recompense for the sacrifice.

The invitation was written, accepted, and  
before the end of a fortnight, old Mr.  
David Turton—Uncle Davy, as we called  
him—made his appearance.

I went out to meet him, and tried to  
give him a hearty welcome, but he was  
seemingly a very unamiable old man. His  
manner was short and snappish; his little  
grey eyes looked at me suspiciously; and  
when he attempted to smile, he sneered  
sarcastically. I led him into the drawing  
room, and offered to relieve him of his  
great coat and stick. But no; he growled  
at me as if I had taken an unpardonable  
liberty; and setting his stick across his  
knees, he leaned forward on it and stared  
me full in the face. I tried to look uncon-  
cerned; but my cheek had flushed and my  
tone was sharp when I desired Lucy to run  
up stairs to the school-room.

The old man's eyes twinkled, and the  
sneering smile came to lips.

"You are offended with me, madam," said  
he. "I beg your pardon; but my staff is  
an old friend—the best friend I have. I  
never allow it to leave my side."

He never did. By day it rested on his  
knees; by night it lay on the bed beside  
him. His brain had evidently been affected  
by his illness, and showed its disorder by  
a strange attachment to that wooden staff,  
with its round knob for a handle. It was  
a perfect monomania.

I remember once one of my little boys  
seized it when he was dozing, and convert-  
ing it into a horse reared up and down the  
room with it. Uncle Davy woke, and his  
anger knew no bounds. I ran out of the  
room with the child imagining him in posi-  
tive danger, and when I returned I found  
the old man sobbing and crying like an  
infant, with his head bent down on the much  
loved staff. Truly Uncle Davy's staff at  
Turton was a sad trial to me. Over and  
over again I regretted that we had ever in-  
vited him; and so I am sure did Ronald,  
too. He said, at last, that we must seek  
him a lodging elsewhere; but the plan was  
hardly formed when the old man felt sick  
and died.

He had a lingering illness, and I watched  
beside him day and night. Then, for the  
first time, I found that he had formed a  
sort of attachment to me and the children,  
and given us a little corner of the heart  
that I had supposed to be wholly devoted  
to his staff.

But he was a trying invalid, and at last  
I was fairly worn out with incessant watch-  
ing. He protested against nurse or ser-  
vant, and kept me constantly at his bed-  
side. From no one else would he receive  
food or medicine, and if I left him for a  
moment he was miserable. But his childlike  
dependence and clinging affection touched  
my heart in spite of myself. I began to  
love and tend him gently like a baby, rul-  
ing and chiding him as I should have done  
one of my own little ones when it was  
naughty. Under this treatment we got on  
better, and should have managed without  
any outburst, had it not happened that one  
unlucky morning, in a pressure of occupa-  
tion, I neglected to rub and polish the staff  
as he had desired me to do.

Before his illness, this had been the one  
important duty of his day; about which  
he set in the most scientific manner, with  
clean towels and wash-leather. Since him-  
self incapacitated, he had requested me, as  
an especial favor, to undertake the process,  
and was moaning and tugging at an India  
rubber ring held by two fat slippery hands.  
The delinquent was Master Edmund,  
aged six, who was consoling himself for the  
parting with the old rocking horse, by rac-  
ing up and down the first flight of steps;  
Uncle Davy's staff in the way, rattling the  
round handle all the way against the ban-  
isters.

"There! screamed nurse. 'What have  
you done?' as the child missed his foot-  
ing, and lay screaming on the ground. She  
hurried down, till the lusty roars reassured  
her, when she commenced a nursery mode  
of consolation: 'There! have done, will  
you? It's all your own fault, you naughty  
boy. Just see how you've dirtied your  
clean pinafore, and now you are making  
baby cry. Get up.'"

Edmund scrambled up, by aid of her  
great red hand; but only to reveal a slit  
in his frock, and Uncle Davy's staff on the  
floor, broken in two. Nurse shook him.  
"Do you know what you have done?"  
"Where did you get that stick from? It's  
my master Edmund, always in mischief,"  
ma'am," she added, in explanation, as I  
joined them.

I wiped the child's eyes, and pitied him  
for a bad bump on his forehead, supposing  
him to have been sufficiently punished.—  
He picked up the two pieces of the staff,  
and I took them from him and carried them  
up stairs to my room.

Something dropped with a slight rattle  
on the floor, and I stooped to look what  
it was, my hand stealing to my throat to as-  
sure myself of the safety of the brooch in my  
collar. Something that looked like a pearl

'Keep it—never part with it—promise  
me, Jane.'

I promised, for I saw his heart was bent  
on my doing so.

"Jane—the staff is—will—children—"  
but his voice failed, and his head fell back.  
He never spoke again, and before daylight  
he was dead.

We laid him in the family vault in the  
Turton church; for, in spite of his wan-  
derings and wayward life, he was of the  
old stock; and putting aside his favorite  
staff in my oak cabinet, we went back to  
our old ways, and almost forgot him.

Years passed, during which more little  
faces clustered round our board, and the  
elder ones were sent off to school. The  
clouds that had so long skirted the dis-  
tance came nearer and nearer, and at last  
over our heads.

The bank in which my money was vest-  
ed suddenly failed; the steward who had  
managed my husband's affairs proved un-  
faithful, and absconded with all that he  
could convert into money; creditors pressed  
round, and were clamorous; we were  
ruined.

Nothing remained for us but to leave  
Turton; if possible to let it, and to go  
and live on the Continent. There was to  
be a sale after we left, and the handbills  
were already out. I had spent long days  
in packing and arranging, and, unable  
longer to meet the children's doleful faces  
and sad regrets at parting with their old  
pets, I hurried to my little morning-room  
—the room that had witnessed many a  
dreary hour of watching Uncle Davy.

I was crying, in spite of my efforts at  
self-command. In the hall I had seen lit-  
tle Edmund, with his arms round the old  
rocking-horse, sobbing with the tears of  
lips that he pressed against his favorite—  
Lucy was taking the toys from the doll's  
house as I passed the school-room. Oh!  
my heart bled sadly, for every grief of  
theirs was doubly mine.

The maid had been packing, and the  
cabinet was unlocked, and the door swing-  
ing to and fro on its hinge. The drawer  
below held my chief treasures which I had  
reserved to put up at last; fancying this  
a favorable opportunity I now opened it,  
and began to sort the things.

A packet of copy books—large, round,  
blotting, text-book, on the outside of each  
cover one of the children's names and  
date. I tied them together and put them  
in a little carved ivory box, which had  
long ago been a present from a sailor-broth-  
er, with nine neatly folded little white pa-  
per parcels inside, and a soft curl of hair  
in each—the last causing a few bitter tears  
to fall down on my black dress, as kneel-  
ing down I unfolded it and touched the  
smooth tress. Poor little baby, that had  
pined when sorrow came to me, that had  
lived in my arms, and now lay with its lit-  
tle coffin resting beside Uncle Davy's! I  
moved the packet of baby's clothes that I  
had put away the day after the funeral—  
the little gowns and caps and things—and  
guished down a very sad sob. Poor little  
baby, God had provided for it.

There was yet a few more things, and  
then the drawer was empty, save for Uncle  
Davy's staff. I left it lying there while  
I packed up the other things, and was still  
there when I went down to tea.

As I came up again I heard loud tones.  
"Master Edmund, I shall tell your  
mamma of you. Have done immediately.  
What a naughty boy you are! Don't you  
see you have knocked all the paint off the  
banisters?"

Nurse was standing on the first landing,  
looking down into the hall, with a very  
red face; while the child in her arms had  
a very inquiring look in his brown eyes,  
and was moaning and tugging at an India  
rubber ring held by two fat slippery hands.  
The delinquent was Master Edmund,  
aged six, who was consoling himself for the  
parting with the old rocking horse, by rac-  
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in his frock, and Uncle Davy's staff on the  
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for a bad bump on his forehead, supposing  
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and I took them from him and carried them  
up stairs to my room.

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on the floor, and I stooped to look what  
it was, my hand stealing to my throat to as-  
sure myself of the safety of the brooch in my  
collar. Something that looked like a pearl

head was on the carpet, and I picked it up.  
A similar rattle, and as I again found the  
same thing, I looked to see where they  
came from.

The staff was in my hand, and I turned  
it over. The broken end showed a perfor-  
ated hole, from which, as I shook it, came  
another pearl. I gave a little exclamation,  
and ran down to my husband in the libra-  
ry; a light was dawning on me. We ex-  
amined the staff, and found it was even as  
we expected.

The old man had been more successful  
in his Indian enterprise than he had given  
us to understand; but finding poverty a  
good veil for penuriousness, had pretended  
to extreme misfortune, diligently convert-  
ing all he was able to accumulate into  
pearls, which he concealed in this favorite  
staff, never allowing it to leave his side,  
and guarding it with jealous and miserly  
care. He had evidently intended to ac-  
quaint me with the secret when on his  
deathbed, as I remembered by his refer-  
ence to the children, but had died in the  
attempt.

But, even now, the discovery was not  
too late. Ronald at once took the pearls  
to London, and was perfectly astonished  
by the large offers that were made for  
them. The sale realized a very large sum  
—sufficient to release us from our present  
embarrassments, and lay by a handsome  
portion for each of the children.

"Truly," as my husband said, with a  
glowing face, when we again assembled in  
the Turton dining-room, "no good action  
goes unrewarded. We made an unselfish  
sacrifice for a poor old man, without a  
thought of recompense, and the blessing  
has returned sevenfold to our bosoms. I de-  
pend upon it, it is ever so. Where we  
give we shall ever be repaid—if not here,  
at a Higher Court."

*A Beautiful and Useful Thought.*—A  
little daughter, ten years old, lay on her  
death bed. It is hard to part with the  
pet of the family; the golden hair, the loving  
blue eyes, the bird like voice, the truthful,  
affectionate child. How could she be given  
up? Between this child and her father  
there had always existed, not relationship  
merely but the love of congenial natures.  
He fell on his knees by his darling's bed-  
side and wept bitter tears. He strove to  
say, but could not, "Thy will be done!"  
It was a conflict between grace and na-  
ture, such as he never before experienced.  
His sobs disturbed the child, who had been  
lying apparently unconscious. She opened  
her eyes and looked very much dis-  
tressed.

"Papa, dear papa," she said at length.  
"What my darling?" answered her father,  
striving for composure.

"Papa," she asked, in faint broken tones,  
"how much do I cost you every year?"

"Hush, dear, do be quiet," he replied in  
great agitation, for he feared delirium was  
coming on.

"But please, papa, how much do I cost  
you?"

To soothe her, he replied, though with  
a shaking voice, "Well, dearest, perhaps  
two hundred dollars. What then, dar-  
ling?"

"Because, papa, I thought—may be—  
you would lay it out this year—in Bibles  
—for poor children—to remember me by."

A beam of heavenly joy glanced in the  
father's heart; the joy of one noble, loving  
spirit mingling with his like. Self was for-  
gotten—the sorrow of parting, the lonely  
future. Naught remained but the mission  
of love, and a thrill of gratitude that in it  
he and his beloved were co-workers.

"I will, my precious child," he replied,  
kissing her brow with a solemn tenderness.

"Yes," he added, after a pause, "I will  
do it every year, as long as I live, and thus  
my Lillian shall yet speak, and draw hun-  
dreds and thousands after her to heaven."

*The Charm of Life.*—There are a thou-  
sand things in this world to afflict and  
sadden, but oh! how many that are beau-  
tiful and good. The world teems with  
beauty, with objects that gladden the eye  
and warm the heart. We might be happy  
if we would. There are ills that we can-  
not escape—the approach of disease and  
death, of misfortunes, the suffering of the  
early life, and the cancer-worm of grief—  
but the vast majority of evils that beset  
us might be avoided. The course of inter-  
temperance, interwoven as it is with all  
the ligaments of society, is the one which never  
strikes but to destroy. There is not one  
bright page upon the record of its progress,  
nothing to shield it from the heartiest  
execration of the human race. It should  
not exist—it must not. Do away with all  
this; let wars come to an end, and let friend-  
ship, charity, love, purity and kindness  
mark the intercourse between man and  
man. We are too selfish, as if the world  
were made for us alone. How much hap-  
piness would we be, were we to labor more  
earnestly to promote each other's good.—  
God has blessed us with a home that is not  
dark. There is sunshine every where. In  
the sky, upon the earth; there would be in  
most hearts, if we would look around us.  
The storm dies away, and a bright sun  
shines out. Summer droops her tinted  
curtains upon the earth, which is very beau-  
tiful, when autumn breathes her changing  
breath upon it—God reigns in Heaven.—  
Murmur not at a being so good, and we  
can live happier than we do.

## Laws of Rhode Island.

### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV- IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1861.  
AN ACT to repeal sections 18, 19 and 20, chap-  
ter 212 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Offences  
against the person."

Section 1. Sections 18, 19 and 20, chapter  
212 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Offences  
against the person," are hereby repealed.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately  
from and after its passage.

AN ACT in addition to title xxvi, chapter 176,  
of the Revised Statutes, "Of Actions and  
Process."

Section 1. In action of trespass and ejectment  
to recover possession of lands, tenements, or her-  
editaments, the plaintiff shall not be required to  
prove an actual entry under his title, but if he  
proves that he is entitled to such an estate as he  
claims in the premises whether as heir, devisee or  
purchaser, or otherwise, and also that he has a  
right of entry therein, this shall be deemed suffi-  
cient proof of his estate, as alleged in his decla-  
ration; but no such action shall be maintained  
unless the plaintiff has at the time of commencing  
the same, a right of entry into the premises.

AN ACT in addition to title xxix, chapter 203,  
of the Revised Statutes, "Of Partition of Es-  
tates in common and joint tenancy, and of oth-  
er actions concerning such estates."

Section 1. Partition may be made of any lands,  
tenements or hereditaments, between persons who  
hold the fee of any share or portion thereof, and  
the tenant for life, the tenant in reversion, or re-  
sult, whether the remainder be vested or con-  
tingent, and whether it may open to let in after  
born children, to share therein, so far as to set off  
the share or portion of such estate as may be held  
in fee simple, from such share or portion thereof  
as may be held in reversion, or result, as aforesaid.  
Provided, that the tenants for years;  
for life, the reversions or remainder men who are  
in esse be made parties to the action or proceed-  
ing for the partition of such estate, and the title  
of all the parties in interest therein, be set out in  
the plaintiff's declaration or bill in equity.

Section 2. Before judgment shall be entered  
in any action or suit brought under the provi-  
sions of the preceding sections of this act, it shall  
be the duty of the court before which such action  
or suit shall be brought, to appoint some discreet  
person to represent the contingent interest of those  
not in esse in the said suit. The reasonable  
charges of the person so appointed shall be taxed  
in and made a part of the bill of costs.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 221 of the  
Revised Statutes, "Of Appeals from Justices  
of the Peace in criminal cases."

Section 1. No appeal shall hereafter be taken  
from any sentence of any magistrate, justice of the  
peace, or court exercising jurisdiction of a justice  
of the peace, pronounced against any person on  
any complaint for any offence which is within  
the jurisdiction of such magistrate, justice, or court,  
to try, and determine, to the Supreme Court, but  
all appeals which may not be taken in such cases,  
may be hereafter taken to, and prosecuted in,  
the Court of Common Pleas as heretofore.

Section 2. Nothing in this act contained shall be  
construed to affect in any way any appeal now  
pending in said Supreme Court, but all such ap-  
peals as have been lawfully taken to the Supreme  
Court, or which may be now pending in said  
Court, may be prosecuted to final sentence in the  
same way in all respects as if this act had not  
been passed.

Section 3. So much of the act to which this is  
an amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby  
repealed.

A true copy—witness:  
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secy.

*For What Children are most grateful.*—  
Parents spend a life of toil in order to leave  
their children wealth, to secure them social  
position or other worldly advantages. I do  
not underrate the worth of these things. Had  
they not been valuable, there would not have  
been so many providential arrangements im-  
pelling men to seek them. I would not only  
show that there is something of infinitely great  
value, not only to the parent, but to be trans-  
mitted to the child. What does the child most  
love to remember? I never heard a child ex-  
press any gratification or pride that a parent  
had been too fond of accumulating money,  
though the child might at that moment be en-  
joying that accumulation. But I have heard  
children, though their inheritance had been  
crippled and cut down by it, say, with a glow  
of satisfaction on their features, that a parent  
had been too kind-hearted, too hospitable, too  
liberal and public spirited, to be a very pros-  
perous man. A parent who leaves nothing but  
wealth, or similar social advantages, to his chil-<



AMONG the proposed amendments to the federal constitution which have lately been under consideration, is one relating to the duration in office of the federal executive. The idea upon which the proposed change is founded, appears to be, that the frequency with which the presidential election occurs, is an evil to be remedied by adding more or less years to the term of the presidential office. And so far as frequency of election to that office is in itself alone a cause of the troubles and dangers to be avoided, the extension of the term would no doubt bring some relief by extending the interval between elections when the whole country might perhaps enjoy a more recuperative period of comparative peace. But while this advantage might be gained by a longer term, the troubles and dangers of a presidential election, whenever it did occur, would undoubtedly be increased by giving to partisans a longer lease of power and a more tempting prize to stimulate their ambition.

But supposing the federal constitution to remain as it is, in respect to the presidential term of four years, an alteration of the time when the president elect is to enter upon the duties of his office as the chief magistrate of the Union, might be so made as to secure all the advantages of a more extended term and at the same time to avoid encountering the greatest dangers to which a republic is exposed; and which must otherwise be encountered whether the official term of the President be longer or shorter in duration. The stability of a common government for this already great nation, and if preserved in its integrity soon to become the greatest world has ever seen, requires more time to intervene between an election and the inauguration of a President of the United States. If the federal republic were a small one and never likely to become greater, and if a supposed difference of interests or a real difference of views was not so often the predisposing cause of mortal feuds and unpatriotic conspiracies, it might not be so necessary to bridge over the current of a flood that must have time to settle. How can this be done?

Time was, when this might have been done better than at present. Now, it is too late to prevent the present embarrassment of the country, by changing the obligations of the President elect. But the federal constitution might be so amended that for the future, if indeed our country is to have a future, eight years should elapse after each presidential election before the prospective incumbent should be inaugurated to enter upon the duties of President of the United States. Yet those eight years should not be years of idle dignity, but employed in the exercise of his constitutional powers. Our Prince needs not to be crowned as soon as he is born. The first four years he should serve as Speaker of the federal House of Representatives; and the next four years, he should serve as President of the federal Senate. And, having completed both of these terms of service constitutionally, he should, *quo facto*, become entitled to enter upon the office of President of the United States. In this way, with the requisite provision for accidental vacancies, a succession of presidents would be secured more reliable than the descent of the crown in any hereditary government in the world; while the elective principle would still be preserved in all its vigor, and even extended in its application to the popular branch of Congress.

The favorable effect of such an experiment could not fail to be great in respect to the general welfare of the country. And in respect to leading men of the greatest distinction, it would constantly furnish their men, (if there should happen to be so many,) all at the same time with the halo of presidential dignity. And this would certainly accommodate them better than to hold the same rank in three distinct sections, but insignificant confederacies, compared to the grandeur of the entire Union. But as to the trade of the politician, the chief cause perhaps of the peoples woes, his stock would be greatly reduced in the market; and the verdict of the country would be, that his "occupation is gone." Political influence in a patronage to be available only after eight years to come, would not be sufficient to bias the sentiments and rouse the enthusiasm of many inconsiderate followers. In the meantime two presidential elections will intervene, and party platforms will be more or less changed, unless they are constructed of sound and enduring principles; but such are not the materials with which mere party politicians are wont to build. Their vocation is not the greatest good of the greatest number; but the success of their party, at whatever expense of their country.

UNDER other circumstances than the present, with respect to the national troubles and the disagreeable dissensions of our American States, a higher gratification would be derived from the fact, that an American Frigate had succeeded in conveying back in safety to Japan, the Ambassadors from that distant land, who lately attracted so much attention and were received with so much honor in this country. But notwithstanding the change which a few months have wrought in the position of the American people before the rest of the world, the hospitality with which those representatives of an inferior race were treated, may yet be remembered among the events which have given renown to the American Union. And the Japanese government appears to have appreciated the obligations it was under to treat their American visitors with most special respect and kindness. The officers of the Frigate Niagara were conducted to the great city of Jeddo, and furnished with quarters by the Tycoon in the same place recently occupied by Lord Elgin. Their lodgings are described as not uncomfortable, and within the sacred precincts of a temple, where they spent a week and had an opportunity to witness the ceremonies, and whenever awake, to hear the services of a perpetual worship. But what is reported as the most important honor to the Americans, was a grand banquet given them at the palace of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the present regent of Japan. The dining hall is situated between the first and second walls, of which there are three surrounding the palace of the Tycoon, whether he is a real, or only a mythical person as many suppose. The collection of course was such as was there regarded as first rate, and that could not fail to be a sufficient recommendation to the guests. But what was a high honor, and no doubt considered the highest in that country that could be paid to distinguished visitors, the Americans were served at the feast by the Ambassadors themselves who were recently entertained on so many occasions in this country. Who will believe that a nation which has named the exclusiveness of the East by a benign policy, has already accomplished the high mission of the American Union?

THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY. Col. Tew, have voted to parade on Friday next, WASHINGTON'S birthday. The company was on the Parade Thursday evening practicing the Hardee drill, and drew a large crowd to witness its rapid movements.

On the 14th of January, an event of much interest and comment, in the political world, was celebrated in Prussia. Not that the inauguration of a hereditary King in that country, was any great novelty or evidence of reform in the government. But this was the first time a new King had ascended the throne of Prussia since the existence of a constitutional government in that country. Once there was no representative assembly to be opened and to join in the ceremonies on such an occasion. Now the members of the national legislature were convened and sworn to be faithful and obedient to KING WILLIAM, and to conscientiously observe the constitution. The King at the same time read a speech, in which he renewed the promises made by him in the capacity of Prince Regent, and was frequently applauded. Other demonstrations of loyalty were also made on this occasion.

But the changes which have been made in the two houses of the legislature are favorable to the liberal party, though they may not have a majority in either house. Ex Premier MANTUEFFEL has retired to a splendid estate; and, it is said, has not served his country for nothing. But in his place as a member of the lower house, there is the well known WALDAG, who for his zeal in the cause of freedom in '48 and '49, was imprisoned and tried for high treason, to the indelible disgrace of the MANTUEFFEL administration. The amnesty signal on the 12th pardoned all political offenses to that date; and restores, as far as possible all who have been proceeded against to all the privileges of citizenship. By this act, many vindictive proceedings in the name of FREDERICK WILLIAM, 4TH, will be reversed.

The revolution in '48, was only a partial success in Prussia. The condition of the people at large was not much improved; because the charter wrested from the King, was followed by such vindictive restrictions as to make them regret the easy and comfortable rule to which they had been accustomed. The higher classes did not endorse the improvement which the masses demanded. And the improvement which was made, was revised and curtailed by the violent animosity of the court party. The street fight in Berlin in '48, was a fight between classes.

An order came from the palace for the King's troops to march out of the capital. This being obeyed, the masses prevailed. And the chief gain in this revolution was a provision, that no money should be spent, and no law promulgated, without the previous assent of the representatives of the people. And that every grievance might find a hearing, though it might not also find a redress. But the faults in the administration which were not effectually corrected in the new charter, still continued to rankle in the government and to become more and more annoying to the people at large. And though the monarchy is limited in theory, yet it is scarcely less absolute than ever in practice. The triangle of power has no civil basis. The army swears to support the King. The King swears to support the constitution and laws. And the constitution and laws must of course support the army.

POLITICAL.—There are to be three political Conventions held in Providence soon. On the 20th of the present month the Constitutional Union Party and the Democratic Party meet, and on the 7th of March the Republican Party hold their Convention. The principles of the Republican and Democratic parties are well known, but as the Constitutional Party is a new one, we shall hope to act with "consistency" by letting our readers know for what object it was started.

The call for the Convention is signed by 200 citizens of Providence, 84 of Newport, and 100 from other portions of the State.

One section of the call says:—"We are opposed alike to State secession and sectional agitation, and in favor of an early restoration of the Federal Union upon terms just and honorable to all the States, and are fully convinced that such restoration can only be effected by the adoption, by the people themselves, of those broader and more national views of patriotic duty, and by a return to those kinder sentiments of conciliation, good fellowship and fraternity with which our national independence was achieved, and our war and our system of constitutional freedom inaugurated."

As the call did not intimate whether the party would support or oppose the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, several articles have been published in the Journal upon the subject. A correspondent in Thursday's issue says that "no man who has signed the call has any intention or purpose of factiously opposing Mr. LINCOLN's administration."

"But in such a crisis as this, parties are nothing; political platforms are nothing; individuals, however elevated in official position, are nothing; these all sink into utter insignificance, and the mighty Genius of our country rises up with its magnificent system of constitutional freedom, with its beneficent institutions of government and its vast and innumerable interests, and demands of all true and patriotic men their best and united energies for the salvation of the Union, and which cluster the hopes of freemen the world over."

THE report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, has been received, from which we learn that on the 31st of December 1859, there were in the Asylum 135 patients. During the year 1860, there were 88 admitted, making the whole number under care, 193. There have been discharged 66, leaving on the 31st of December 1860, 127. Of those discharged, 22 recovered, 21 had improved, 8 were unimproved, and 15 died.

The Superintendent makes some suggestions which should be considered by all, and we shall endeavor to publish some extract next week, as to-day, we have only space for the following, which should be well considered by professional gentlemen about the "age of twenty-four."

"In the ordinary intercourse of life, we not only meet with persons who, with all the force of an instinct, view whatever passes around them with a jealous eye, and are ready to find, in the sayings and doings of others, evidence of hostility or unfriendliness to them, and to see, in the most trivial occurrences, natural designs of annoyance. They are constantly breaking with their best friends, and spend their whole life in converting the innocent occasions of pleasure and polite intercourse into occasions for coldness and dissension. In others, again, the ruling passion is envy. Their blessings, whether small or great, are of little satisfaction, because others are enjoying what seem to them greater. Favors bestowed on others are regarded as proofs of the most culpable neglect of their superior deserts. They feel as if every one who has any reason to rejoice in the good things of life, is guilty of a positive wrong towards them, and bound to make restitution and recompense. Persons of this description,—inheriting tendencies to disease and ruled by some predominant passion,—are never far removed from the brink of insanity, over which they are liable to be precipitated by the first adverse incident that severely tries their power of endurance."

HERCULES COMPANY No. 7, A. L. BUCKLE, Foreman, was out for street drill on Wednesday evening, and it is a pleasure to us to note a little transaction which reflects high credit upon their Foreman. The Thames street Methodist Society were holding a prayer meeting and while passing the House, the music was stopped, and amidst the measured tramp of the men was heard, so that those who were congregated to enjoy the pleasant prospects of a future life, were not disturbed by those who were enjoying the present life.

Soon the great events of the coming season, in the present position of nations, may be expected to be announced without further warning to those who will not regard the signs of the times. Happy would it be for the mass of mankind, if the result everywhere should be peace; but from present appearances, it would be difficult to point to a single country on the globe which is not likely to be exposed to the horrors of war. If such a fortunate condition can be found, those who enjoy that immunity may feel themselves doubly happy in their peaceful abodes, whatever calamities may fall upon others who are not their enemies, and to whom they should be friends, whatever measure distance may intervene. And yet there may be very many who can appropriate to themselves the finely expressed maxim of an elegant writer, that "there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends which does not displease us." This sentiment would be natural enough perhaps to England, but from France, the ancient ally of America, it was hardly to be expected; unless upon the principle that our troubles would cripple England, and leave the world more open to the incursions of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is said to be prepared for all contingencies; and it would not be safe to predict a perpetual peace between England and France. Recently the English journals have complained of the continued occupation of Syria by French troops. But it is evident those troops will not be withdrawn at the appointed time. The feud between the Maronites and the Druses will be more easily prolonged than settled; and it is a good apology for keeping the troops in that country.—Meantime the armaments in Corfu and Malta, as well as at Gibraltar have been augmented by the English; and the garrisons in these strongholds have lately been doubled; while the English fleet in the Mediterranean has been greatly increased in power and the number of vessels. And even the militia on their Mediterranean islands are under the pay of soldiers in regular army. Apprehension everywhere is predominant. To say nothing of the Danish and German complications and the probable conflict on the Rhine, from Italy hundreds are hastening into Hungary to join the popular cause against Austria, and GARIBOLDI is resolved, *cumque vi*, to meet his legions in the land of the Magyrs by the end of February. But it is idle to speculate upon a future whose secrets will so soon be revealed.

THE RESULT OF LAWYER LEGISLATION.—On the authority of *Harper's Weekly*, it appears that out of the eight succeeding members of Congress from South Carolina, six are lawyers. Of the nine from Georgia, eight are lawyers. Of the nine from Alabama, eight are lawyers. Of the seven from Mississippi, six are lawyers, leaving but five members to represent the great and varied interests of the other classes of the community. Probably the same proportion will hold good in the delegations from other States. Under such circumstances, it is to be wondered at that our country has been involved in its present difficulties?

In accordance with a general law, it is next to impossible that lawyers who are educated to the science of special pleading, to the garbling and suppression of the truth on the one hand, and the garnishing with sophistry, fair words and falsehood on the other; in fact to the splitting of hairs and lying in every degree and shape, for a price, should become so thoroughly imbued with the characteristics of their education as to utterly unfit them for disinterested and honest statesmen. Through our State Legislatures, the influence of dishonest lawyers has so complicated and mystified the laws for their own benefit, that scarcely anybody knows news-days when, and how long, his honest earnings are or will be legally assured to him. Whilst through the influence of the same time and money-serving race, in our national legislature the work of our nation's forefathers,—the constitution of the United States,—has been so frittered and distorted, that it has become in their hands a brand of discord rather than a bond of union, as it was meant to be.

BIRTHS.—The city has recently been canvassed to ascertain the number of births during the past year, and the following is the result: 1st Ward—44; male 23, female 21; 38 American, 6 Foreign; 1 colored. 2d Ward—37; male 31, female 26; 35 American, 22 Foreign; 5 colored. 3d Ward—33; male 23, female 10; 21 American, 12 Foreign; 1 colored. 4th Ward—54; male 31, female 23; 35 American, 19 Foreign; 2 colored. 5th Ward—84; male 48, female 36; 25 American, 59 Foreign. At Asylum—1 male, white, American. Reciprocalization.—Whole number 273; males 157, Females 116; American 153; Foreign 118; colored 9.

In the 2d and 5th wards twins were born of Irish parents. But two illegitimate children are reported.

MARRIAGES.—From the official returns we find that the whole number of marriages in the city the past year was 106, ninety-eight being residents and seven non-resident. Seventy-four were Americans and thirty-two were Foreigners. Six couples were colored.

THE petition which has been recently presented to the Massachusetts Legislature in opposition to the Boundary Line, is intended to reopen the whole subject. By the petition we learn that for more than half a century prior to 1741, the County of Bristol extended to Narragansett Bay and the Seekonk and Blackstone rivers. The present towns of Cumberland, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Little Compton, Tiverton and Fall River, R. I., formed a part of said county, and Bristol was its only county seat. But in the year 1741, a commission appointed by King GEORGE II. set off the territory comprising said lands to the then colony of Rhode Island, and established the line of the Seekonk river, "along the eastern side thereof," which decision was confirmed by the King and Council in 1746.

A Social Assembly, complimentary to the lady friends of Hercules Fire Co. No. 7, came off on Friday evening 8th inst., at the house of that company. Both the hall and engine room were finely decorated with flags, pictures, etc., and brilliantly lighted. About 100 persons were present and enjoyed the merry dance until the small hours grew large. Music was furnished by an amateur band, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS GLANDING and gave universal satisfaction. Everything was done well and orderly, and nothing was wanted to make the evening pleasant to all.

On Wednesday last when it was ascertained that the votes for President and Vice President had been counted by Congress and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, had been declared President and Vice President of the United States, thirty-four guns were fired by the Marine Artillery, of Providence.

We shall issue the Mercury on Friday next instead of Saturday, as the 22d of February is now a legal holiday, and we, with every American citizen, delight to celebrate the advent of the Father of his Country.

## Unmutilated Extracts.

SINCE our last attention has been called to the position in regard to railroad matters which the Mercury held under the Editorial management of GEORGE C. MAXON, Esq., by referring to the file of 1857 four years ago, we find the subject discussed with much warmth, as at that time all co-operation on the part of the Old Colony Corporation had been withdrawn and it was proposed that Newport should build the road without solid aid from abroad.—This idea the editor very justly ridiculed, and argued as follows:—

"Some of our friends have called upon us to agitate the subject of a railroad, between this place and Fall River; for now, if ever, is the time to show its importance, at home and abroad. We confess to a leaning towards the railroad project of other days, and we are still inclined to bark at the tree so long as there is the faintest hope held out that the cause is there, but hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and we fear all who once were alive to the enterprise that would do more than sought else to build Newport up, are now painfully aware that it cannot be witnessed in our day. We all know and feel the importance of a measure that would open a new and better way for the preliminary survey of which a considerable sum was raised a dozen years ago, but we cannot build the road single handed, and those to whom we might look for aid under circumstances for aid, are adverse to the project, inasmuch as it would materially interfere with their own special interests." "at that time, would be required to build the eighteen miles between the two places. What hope is there of raising even a third of that sum here, and if we could show that we had half that sum in hand, how is the other half to be obtained? In Fall River we could get no assistance, for it is to the interest of that place to keep the terminus there. The Old Colony Road made a feint a few years since to play into our hands, but it was only to bring the Fall River Road to terms, and now that they are consolidated they give us the go by literally. Thus it is that we are completely left to ourselves, to nurse the project we have so long contemplated, but which, we fear, is likely to be carried into effect."

At that date we were completely isolated, Providence river and Mount Hope Bay was closed with ice; the New York boats and the Perry were unable to make their trips and for seven days not a mail was received from any quarter. For forty years a like storm had not been known in this vicinity, but yet our outer harbor was open and the editor remarked that although the Bay was closed, so long as the head of the sound remained open the boats could make their regular trips to Newport.

Again on the 14th of February, 1857, the editor says:—

"It has ever been our aim to do all that in us lies to promote the welfare of Newport, and gladly would we direct her energies and resources into any new channel that promised an adequate return. From the first we have been in quest of a railroad to connect with Fall River; but Newport, unaided, could not sustain that weight."

"We have already expressed the belief that a road to Fall River would be too expensive a luxury for Newport to indulge in, and while there is a lack of energy to carry out the plan of a road, and nine years have since elapsed, we may well hope to see a railroad to Bristol Ferry."

He then, finding no hopes of connecting with Fall River, favors the Bristol Ferry road and finally says:—

"Whenever there is a railroad terminus, there will trade spring up. And now that we have become a watering place, it is to our interest to open as many avenues to it as we can. In the summer, hundreds would send their families here, and here they would spend the cool nights with their wives and little ones, sure of being at their business, in distant places, at a single word. At eight o'clock precisely, he was conducted to the cars by Mr. Wood and Mr. Baker of the Journal. After exchanging a parting salutation with his wife, he took his stand on the platform, removed his hat, and asking silence, spoke as follows to the multitude that stood in respectful silence and with their hands uncovered:—

"MY FRIENDS—No one in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of our best citizens, in respect to our side, I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I can assure you that in respect to our side, I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I can assure you that in respect to our side, I shall see you again. 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**CENTRAL STATES TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.**—The following is a list of the companies at present in Washington, with their numbers and names here quartered:

Company A, second artillery, ninety-two men, under command of Captain Barry, is quartered at Fort Myer.

Company I, first artillery, ninety-two men, commanded by Lieut. Fry, is quartered at the Barracks and Cavalry Hospital.

The detachment of Eighteenth Dragoons, acting as Light Infantry, seventy-two men, commanded by Lieut. Hays, are stationed near the City Hall.

Company H, second artillery, seventy-eight men, under command of Capt. C. D. Brooks is quartered at the Barracks opposite the War Department.

Company D, first artillery, fifty-four men, commanded by Major Hawkins, is quartered on B street North, near First Street East.

Company K, second artillery, sixty-five men, is quartered on E street, near Sixth.

Company F, second artillery niney-two men, under command of Capt. Riley, is quartered at the north wing of the Treasury building.

The detachment of Engineer Regiment, from Carlisle Barracks, forty-two men, under Colonel Hayes is quartered at Burch's stable, at the corner of Fourth and D streets.

The corps of Sappers and Miners, from West Point, sixty-four men, under Lieut. Duane, are in the Ordnance Arsenal.

Companies A, of the second, I, of the first, and the detachment of Dragoons from West Point, are accompanied by light batteries.

The remainder are all acting as Infantry, with the exception of the company from Carlisle.

All the troops, with the exception of the Sappers and Miners, who are subject to the orders of General Scott and the War Department, have been placed under the command of Major Harvey Brown.

Together with the Marines, who number about three hundred, make the total number at this time about one thousand men.

MR. G. R. SQUIRE, well known in connection with Central America, has written a letter to the Hon. H. B. Anthony concerning the sources of man supply. He shows that the whole of Central America is pre-eminently a cotton growing country; that the staple of the country is cotton, the indigenous and perennial. The plant which the South Carolina furnishes a single crop of 160 bushels per acre, produce in Central America twenty crops at 600 pounds each per acre. The average yield of cotton in the North, according to the estimate of the late Lavi Woodbury, is less than one-third of that of the country above spoken of.

That the cultivation is practicable, and so much profitable, is shown by the fact that the American settler grows and presses in Nicaragua, not trying to raise cotton himself, only to clean and pack what he bought from the natives. During the second year of his operations he shipped 15,000,000 lbs. of cotton, worth \$750,000 standard in the "Manchester market." And the difficulty and cost of reaching a market alone would have him to abandon the undertaking. Touching the objection already urged, that a deficiency of labor would repress the cultivated soil of cotton, Mr. Squire says that the cultivation of cotton never any useful and profitable branch of industry has been introduced into that country, because they have not been wanting to carry it on. However, as an instance, the Government of Honduras, which called into efficient service a hardy body of laborers from what one could have thought the most unpromising stock—the Barb Indians. The average rate of wages throughout Central America is from 25 cents per day, below the average cost of slave labor in the States, on the strength of his own observation, that in most of the country where cotton is raised luxuriantly, white men can labor more profitably than in any other section of the world. Application of these facts will be very easily made.

**HOS CHOLERA.**—A disease to which this name is popularly applied, exists in this vicinity at the present time, and is proving quite disastrous to our herds of swine. One resident of this city has already lost forty hogs and has more sick with the disease. Another, a resident of North Providence, has lost more than fifty within a short time, and others have lost smaller numbers. So far no case of death, about thirty cases of the acute form of the disease have died. Some have died within a few hours after the first symptoms have been noticed, while others have lived for several days.

It is undoubtedly the same disease that has prevailed so extensively at the West and South, and to some extent in New England, during the last year or five years. In this section it has heretofore been confined principally to hogs brought from the West, and has not yet reached us through the Brighton and other markets; but it is possible that those who have died recently were raised here.

It is probably an infectious, epidemic disease, and little can be expected from treatment or from precautionary measures. At the same time its severity and fatality are undoubtedly aggravated by the food, and local surroundings of the animals. Cleanliness, good food, pure air, and exercise are as important to prevent disease in swine as in men, though the fact is so seldom understood and acted upon by those who have the care of animals.

We learn that Drs. Collins, Ely and Caswell, of the Southern Dispensary, are engaged in making some investigations upon the subject, and we have not learned the result, if any, as soon reached.—*Providence Journal*.

**SAVINGS BANKS IN RHODE ISLAND.**—The following table shows the sums deposited with the various savings banks in this State on the 16th day of November last, together with the number of depositors in each institution:

	Amount.	Depositors.
Providence Inst. for Savings,	\$7,377,895	11,521
Pawtucket Savings Bank, Prov.,	1,398,688	5,767
Westerly Savings Bank,	870,717	2,071
Newport Inst. for Savings,	820,638	2,441
Providence Co. Savings Bank,	441,605	1,543
Providence Savings Bank,	410,000	1,200
Inst. Greenwicht Inst. for Savings,	74,908	4
Fall River Inst. for Savings,	66,000	17
Woonsocket ————	54,847	1,27
Providence Inst. for Savings, Woonsocket ————	510,867	2,58
Quincy Inst. for Savings, Woonsocket ————	83,206	88
Bristol Inst. for Savings,	180,000	206
Providence National ————	247,438	2,09
Kent Savings Bank,	96,713	30
Wickford Savings Bank,	120,000	100
Westerly Savings Bank,	120,000	100
Portsmouth Inst. for Savings,	41,129	26
Providence Inst. for Savings, Newport,	120,000	100
Pawtucket Savings Bank,	27,142	98
Providence Savings Bank, Woonsocket ————	127,890	284
Total,	9,765,760	28,411

The Mobile Advertiser says:—"During the past year 135,430 muskets have been quietly transferred from the Northern arsenal at Springfield, Mass., to those in the Southern States. It is probable that the Government has thus displayed in disarming the North and equipping the South for this emergency. There is no telling the quantity of arms and munition which were sent South from other Northern arsenals. There is no doubt that every man in the South who can carry a gun can now be supplied from private or public sources. The Springfield contribution alone would arm all the militia men of Alabama and Mississippi."

This Washington Star relates that on Wednesday night the register of one of the principal hotels in the Capital was honored with the name of a recently arrived South Carolinian, to whose name was appended the prominent initials "S. C. A." understood to represent the words "South Carolina Army." Considerably to his disgust however, on Thursday, while indulging in a glance at his title, he found that these letters had fallen maliciously added that the signature was to no man, and no matter how long it remained there, he was obliged to remove it twelve hours upon the book as a "South Carolina lina Ass."

The latest style of dress worn by New York ladies is described as the Polish costume, with short, blue skirts, fur trimmed laqueses, hats, and tight fitting ankle boots, trimmed with fur. Others have a semi-Zouave costume, with a short skirt of a bright red, and pantaloons of the same ruddy hue. The trousers are arranged in the folds; the laqueses and hat both trimmed with fur, and neatly fitted skating boots. These considered picturesque and comfortable.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA NAVY.**—In 1850 South Carolina tried the experiment of building up a navy, and appropriated \$500,000 towards steamships to carry cotton, and the same time ready to convert into war vessels. One steamship was built, but the State got egregiously misled by the advice of a contractor, who performed the duty required of her, and after being rebuilt from one port to another, was finally left to rot in one of the docks in England.

**MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.**—We understand some of our citizens, who are desirous of seeing least a thousand of the military ready for service, wish to secure by subscription a sum sufficient to purchase that number of men with overcoats, caps, shirts and blankets. Some of our public spirit men have taken hold of the matter with interest.—*Free Journal*.

**GERMANS AMONG THE SECRETARIES.**—Mr. A. Burger, one of the South Carolina secretaries, was born in Germany. His father, John Th. Burger (Reinhold), is the present Lieutenant Governor of that State, is also a German by birth. He was born in Prague, his parents having migrated thither in 1810.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Of Probate, Newport, }  
Feb 11, 1861.  
administrator on the estate  
of J. H. SHERMAN,  
deceased, His administra-  
tor states that said account may be  
presented at Court made an order of dis-  
charge of said estate in his hands  
and Joseph Weaver as allowed  
on said estate, and for the  
amount according to a decree  
made at their August term  
is returned, Monday, the  
10th inst., at the Council Cham-  
ber in Newport, at 10 o'clock a.  
m., and it is ordered that no ob-  
jection be received therefor af-  
ter fourteen days, once  
more.

**HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk**

Of Probate, Newport, }  
Feb 11, A.D. 1861.  
J. H. SHERMAN, administrator on  
estate of J. H. SHERMAN,  
deceased, State of New York, dec'd,  
dunt on said estate for allow-  
ance thereof, and is referred  
to the date of March next, at 10  
o'clock in the Council Chamber in  
the court, for consideration, and it  
is ordered thereof be published for  
one week in the *Newport Mer-*  
*cury*.

**HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk**

Of Probate, Portsmouth, }  
Feb 11, A.D. 1861.  
IN TESTAMENTARY, dated Sept  
1st, 1860, reporting to be the last will  
of J. H. SHERMAN,  
deceased, is this day  
read before me, the Executor  
named therein, and that letters testamen-  
tary to him, the same is received  
in due form from the Court of Pro-  
bate in the Town Hall in said Port-  
land Monday in March next, at  
it is ordered that previous to  
said Monday in March, for three  
at all persons interested may  
be heard by or, if they see fit and  
by order,  
RICHARD SHERMAN, Probate Clerk.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**FIFTY CENTS!**  
**NEW TRIUMPHANT.**  
Bargains!  
IN  
HATS & CAPS  
FOR 30 DAYS,  
AT  
J. J. WEAVER'S  
CAP EMPORIUM,  
MILK STREET,  
between the  
of Hats and Caps, of the latest  
without regard to COST for  
the public is respectfully so-  
licited to get the NUMBER,  
get the NUMBER,  
get the CASH.  
THOMAS J. WEAVER,  
149 Thames street

**Books at TILLEY'S.**  
New and News Stores, for  
new volume, and the Uncommen-  
dable, 50 cents,  
question in its national aspect,  
dental reply to Mr. Ellipse  
are impending crisis; by H. Jones  
in Union College. Price 30  
cents,  
Dime Novel, and No 3 Peo-  
ples, 10 cents,  
Book, or Register of Federal  
History of the Revolution in the  
year 25 cents,  
Magazine for all the week,  
Macled, Price 25 cents,

**JAGGIN**  
**E MORE.**  
**FREE WEEKS,**  
From Monday  
OF FEBRUARY, 1861;  
**Hammond**  
**ON PRICES;**  
present stock of  
**GOODS**  
**AND**  
**HANGINGS.**  
**CURRY SALES AT**  
**ON PRICES,"**  
on SATURDAY, February 2  
in Williams, Summer Dress  
and Co.,  
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
ALSO,  
Gloves of Cotton Cloth, very cheap.  
To Suit the Times,  
LIBER is selling good Havana  
12 lbs for one dollar each  
Muscovado Molasses, equal to  
at a much less price, call and  
see J. HUBBARD,  
corner Parade & Thames st.

**Guns in Good Goods**  
TURNER, 126 Thames street.  
open on Tuesday, February 5th  
stock of Dry and Fancy Goods,  
only and continue until the 16th.

**FEET GLOVES—A large lot of**  
men's and Women's Gloves that will  
suit the times.  
J. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,  
Established 1763,  
70 Thames street.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHS—A few more piece-**  
ful for Beaver Cloths for ladies  
on receipt and for sale cheap at  
J. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,  
Established 1763,  
70 Thames street.

**Sales—Women's and girls' Floor-**  
ing and Blacking, very thick and  
coming season. For sale by  
LAWTON BROTHERS.

**SALES—Thirty lots of nice**  
good pattern will be sold  
each one of it within 10 days at  
WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

**SALES—Red twilled Flannels**  
size Domet do 12s, at  
WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

**ES for 1861—a large and beauti-**  
ful lot of 10 cts. \$1 50.  
WARD, Agent,  
130 Thames Street.

**Blue and Blue—of Columbia,**  
the Ocean—the patriotic Union song  
line in Mobile can be had at the  
T. W. WOOD.

**VELVETS—Magenta, Blue and**  
black—with black—the best styles,  
at prices from the late Auction.  
LAWTON BROTHERS.

**T—150 bags Buckwheat of super-**  
ior quality received and for sale by  
WM. NEWTON & CO.

**The most approved brands constant-**  
ly on hand and for sale by  
WM. NEWTON & CO.

**Glycerine Soap.**  
R. J. TAYLOR'S.

**ES—25 bags Rio Coffee just re-**  
ceived for sale by  
WM. NEWTON & CO.

**WOOD—A few cords only, at**  
WILLIAMS.

**FOR SALE OR**

**FARM FOR**

**THE subscriber of**  
Fig Farm, situated in  
the road leading from "Smith  
sell's Mills," six miles from  
the city, contains about 100  
acres, suitably divided into  
pasture and woodland. Situated  
with never failing spring water  
excellent water at the house  
built in 1850, of first rate ma-  
terial, 110 acres, suitable for  
one and one-half stories high  
22 feet, and cellar under the  
was built in 1854, and is 28  
feet posts, and is well shingled  
and painted, red color, and  
is situated on the side of a hill,  
&c., &c., drawn in on the sec-  
ond buildings are a Corn House,  
Wood House, and an old house  
also on said farm, and is com-  
posed mostly from six to ten years  
Apple, Pear, Cherry and  
further particulars enquire at  
or to JOSEPH CHAS.  
Dartmouth, Mass., 2d Feb

**Large Farm**

**THE SUBSCRIBER OF**  
The living end of the stone  
sides of the east road leading  
from New Bedford for sale. The  
main Green will show them  
other conveniences, and the  
location from any one wishing  
information from any one wish-  
ing to purchase.

**KIDWAY**  
**OR FRANCIS**  
Thames street

**FOR S**

**THE HOUSE**  
situated between the  
Thames street, forty-five  
and street about forty-five  
Westery 100 feet.

The house is large and con-  
venient, and is situated in a  
healthy neighborhood, and is  
which purposes it is well  
adapted for a residence, and  
the most desirable situation  
Thames street. For terms  
apply to

Aug 25 or 1861

**For Sale or**

**THE SUBSCRIBER OF**  
South-east corner of Mar-  
ket street, for sale or let. The  
house, and contains five rooms  
and five on the second, with  
On the premises is a good  
cider mill.

For particulars apply to  
GEORGE  
Nov 3—tf

**TO L**

**THE CARPENTERS'**  
Wharf, heretofore occu-  
pied, a well known and  
SWINTH or MARSH

Nov 3—tf

**TO L**

**STORY NO. 85 THAMES**  
occupied by J. M. Rye  
Apply to

Aug 19

**FOR S**

**THE COTTAGE IN THE**  
A Sherman's residence  
Apply to  
WILLIAM

Oct 27—tf

**To Let.—The Kay store**  
located boarding house  
suitable apply to  
Jan 12

**To Lot.—The dwelling**  
street, in good rep-  
neighborhood. Apply to  
Jan 12

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Not**  
CITY MARSHAL

**THE FOLLOWING**  
distance of the City  
pancy in relation to sides  
enforced; those who wish  
will, therefore, strictly ob-  
serve the laws of the City.

Sec 1. The owner or oc-  
cupant, or any person hav-  
ing lot of land, bordering  
or public place within the  
sidewalk supported by  
in the first five hours of d-  
ing to fall of any snow,  
moved therefrom, and in  
no curb stone set, a path-  
width, shall be met, or  
engagers, and in default  
pay a sum not less than  
dollars; and for each ac-  
snow shall remain on su-  
er owners, occupants, or  
persons, shall forfeit one  
dollars nor more than five

Sec 2 Whenever the  
thereof, adjoining any  
any street shall be encum-  
bered by the duty of the  
occupants, or any person  
building or lot, to cause a  
safe and convenient, by  
from and by covering the  
in case of snow, over-  
son shall neglect so to do  
hours during the day  
pay a sum not less than  
dollars, and like sums  
for each additional hour  
The same shall continue

Feb 2—3w

**JAMES G. TOPHAM**  
will annexed on the  
ELEANOR  
late of said Newport, de-  
with said estate for al-  
livered and is referred to  
February inst., at 10 o'clock  
at the Council Chamber  
the duty of the order  
published for fourteen da-  
Newport Mercury.

Feb 9 BB HO

**Administrators**

**WHEREAS JOHN**  
tor of the last will  
of James-town, de-  
late of said Newport, de-  
The subscriber hereby p-  
been appointed adminis-  
nixed on said estate ac-  
self according to law reg-  
ed in said estate to pre-  
sident without delay.

Feb 9, 1861

**NOT**

**ALL PERSONS**  
A whose bills have  
guaranteed to make him  
Thames street.

Feb 2

**HARD WOOD PLANK**  
and Hickory Fly  
wright's Work for sale  
at HAMME

**SHINGLES—Eastern**  
of the best qualities  
HAMME

Feb 2

**NEW MUSIC**  
of Thomas Hood,  
No. 93 Thames street.

Figs, Figs, Figs,  
and for sale at  
Feb 2

**HARBERRIES—O**  
Feb 2

**HELBARKS.—One**  
N

**LEZENGES, Gum Di-**  
Feb 2

**ENGLISH CANNE**  
Feb 2

**TO LET.**

For sale his Barnmouth, on "Russett's Mills" to "Russell's New Farm," situated on the Fall River road, between the old Farm is well watered, and a well of water. The House was built, 26 by 38 feet, divided into moving, and Farm is well watered, and a well of water. The barn was built by 60 feet, with 22 stalls all over, with a porch below the whole lot, which will suit the hay, and floor door. The out-work Shop and Store, and Barn. There are also 200 Fruit Trees, of various ages, consisting of Peach Trees. For more information apply to this Office, at No. 1861—58\*

**Salem,**  
In Portland,  
m in Portsmouth, R.  
to live in both  
to Fall River and  
he tenant Mr. Benjamin  
house, barn, etc., and  
all and very particular  
to buy, by  
**W. LAWTON**,  
LAWTON,  
Newport, R.I.

**SALE.**

AND LOT No. 211  
located Easterly on  
feet, and extending  
and easily be converted  
into stores, or other  
purpose, being one of  
the best business on  
apply to  
**HENRY B. COOK**,  
To Let,  
fers the house on the  
city Division streets,  
use is in first rate re-  
noms on the first floor  
two attic rooms—a  
well of water, and a

**BURROUGHS,**  
No. 3 Bull street.

**ET.**

Ship on the Freebody  
by B. John Wee-  
rainable sand, to  
**LINNE & PECKHAM**,  
**CENTRAL C. BLOCKUM.**

**ET.**

**RICHARD STREET**, lately  
an.

**R. N. LAWTON.**

**ILE.**

near of Mr. Edward  
on Thames street.—  
**MARY F. BARKER**,  
155 Thames street.

In let house, one of the best  
in the city, for par-  
**EDWARD MASON**,  
Catharine street.

A large house, No. 30 Spring  
air and in a desirable  
**GEO. C. MASON**,  
Catharine street.

**ANEANOUS.**

**Nice.**

(New York), Newport, J  
Jan 29, 1861.  
REGIONS of art  
Or, entitled "An Ordi-  
walks," will be rigidly  
any escape prosecution  
with the provisio-  
occupant occupying  
care of any build-  
ing on any street, square,  
city, where there is  
light, after the con-  
struction of all pas-  
sidewalk, shall forfeit and  
pay two nor more than five  
dollars, each own-  
er, occupant, or other  
person who fails to pay  
within ten days after the  
expiration of such term as may  
be ordered by the City Marshal.

**OBERETT SEATTLE**,  
City Marshal.

**REPORT OF PROCLATE,**  
Report, Feb 4, 1861.  
administrator with the  
estate of  
**TRETT.**  
d presents his account  
of the estate of the same is re-  
manded the 25th day of  
June A. M., for considera-  
tion of the City Hall, in  
order that notice thereof be  
given, once a week, in the  
papers.

**OWLAND, Prob.Clerk.**

**ors Notice.**

**W. CAIR**, late of  
land Testaments  
ATERED ON THE  
grator now  
have been  
quests all  
ent their  
**DANIEL W.**

**FICE.**

To inform the subscriber,  
been presented, are  
redemiate payment at 126  
**C. W. TURNER.**

**PANK—Season White Oak**  
timber, suitable for Wheel-  
wrights Lumber Yard,  
231 Thames street.  
cedar Shaved Shingles, at  
**GITTS Lumber Yard,**  
231 Thames Street.  
received; also memorials  
at the City Music Store,  
**T. M. WOOD.**

1000 lbs. shivered  
**R. WILSON'S**,  
79 Thames street.

One barrel prim, for sale at  
**R. WILSON'S**.

barrel fresh just received  
**R. WILSON'S**.  
Drops, &c., &c., fresh at  
**R. WILSON'S**,  
79 Thames street.

**COAL—A fine lot at**  
**WILLIAMS**.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**THE PUBLIC** has been often informed  
that we have advertised our  
valuable Medical Remedies for diseases  
extremely difficult to introduce an article of  
In calling attention to them, we say:  
**DR. ROYCE DR.**  
**IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS**  
we feel confident that we are performing an  
act to the benefit of the land, as should never  
be classed among the humbugs of the day.  
These purely celebrated wine Biters are  
composed entirely of Berberry, Flavour Oil  
Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Solomon's seal  
Spikenard, with a pure and unsullied  
essence of Natural Wine.

**INCIDENT CONSUME**  
Diseases of the throat, Indigestion, Dyspepsia  
coughs, Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Asthma,  
general loose they will prove highly valuable  
and General Debility they can cure.

**UNSUPERAS**  
Corrosive, Leucorrhoea, and all Public Symp-  
toms, Arthritis, Bookkeeper's Talismans, Keen  
persons who lead a sedentary life, will derive  
benefit from the use of those BITERS.

Although the medical men of the continent  
are unanimous in opinion, that it is impossible  
that a respectable physician can give such  
results which will not highly approve of Dr.  
ROYCE'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

**CHARLES WIDFELD & CO.**  
75 William street.

And by Druggists generally.

For sale by J. TAYLOR, Agent for the  
August 25—17cwt

**"TEMPLE OF FAITH"**  
92 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.

The Winter Season  
Selling off for ONE EIGHTH  
THE PROPRIETORS came to the  
decision offering such goods at  
marked prices, so as to get rid of the  
remaining Winter Stock, consisting of  
Bear and Beaver Overcoats,  
Pilots and Doublets Overcoats,  
Fine Dress and Business  
Coats and Vests in great  
assortment at such Reduced Prices, which will  
quite equal the market price.

The Proprietors beg most respect  
their most sincere thanks to the  
Newport and its vicinity, for the  
they have received since they opened  
this establishment, and especially to  
kind friends that it will be their  
pleasure to them.

Childrens Cloaks, Overcoats, Ca-  
large assortment of Furnishing Goods,  
**TEMPLE OF FAITH**  
Jan 5 92 CT

**"THE HILL GROVE"**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having taken  
corner of Tours and Catharine  
good assortment of  
**GROCERY**  
which have just been purchased in  
terms which will enable him to sell  
at low prices.

The idea of establishing a grocer-  
y store in the city, may be considered im-  
prudent, but he is hopes that his  
ability make it an establishment  
patronage of all.

Also in store a good variety of  
Fruits, &c., &c.  
Dec 24—tf. W. H.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENTS**  
**NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE**  
ON and after Mo-  
November 19, the steam  
Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will leave New-  
castle at 8 A. M., three connections  
train for Boston, Worcester and  
trains by the Shore Line for New Y-  
checked through.

Returning, will leave Providence at  
P. m.

Passenger cents each way. Children  
years and under twelve years of age  
Nov 17 C L S

**PLUMBING STORE**  
**NATHAN M. CHASE**  
has now in stock,  
Force, Copper and Iron  
Lead Pipes and Sheet  
Water Closets, Marble Boil-  
ers, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Plumbing and Jobbing of all  
done in a neat and substantial man-  
ner to give satisfaction.  
Orders left at the store No.  
Wharf, will be promptly attended  
Jan 26

**Co-Partnership Made**  
Monts, Fruits, Vegetables,  
The SUBSCRIBERS, having  
ed a co-partnership, and hav-  
ing moved to Nos. 48 and 60 Thames street,  
will receive orders for Groceries,  
intending complete a Market and  
where can be found all kinds of  
Game, Vegetables, Fruits and Fish  
best quality and at satisfactory pri-  
ces, and beg most respectfully re-  
delivered.  
JAN 12 WILLIAM H.  
FRANCIS S.

**Propeller Line Between**  
**Newport and Providence**  
PROPELLER "JERSEY BOAT"  
Chads, will run regularly  
York and Newport leaving Con-  
every Saturday at 2 P. M., and  
River, New York, every Wednes-  
day.  
For freight apply to  
Orders left at the store No.  
Oct 13 W. J. COG-  
N. 12 Com-

**Mr. Eben T.**  
CONTINUES to give instru-  
tion on the Piano Forte, Organ,  
voice, Harmony and Musical In-  
struments may be taught at T. A. Sprague  
66 Thames st., or box 717 P. O.  
Dec 1—tf.

**That Butter and**  
HAS ARRIVED—Now is the  
time to purchase Choice Butter,  
Cheese, Cigars, &c., for sale by  
**JOHN R. STANNARD**  
Dec 8

**MRS. WILSON'S HAIR RESTORATIVE**  
and Dressing, at  
Dec 8 R. N. LA-

**Cooper's Chishlain Link**  
for Sale, at  
and P. O.

**Coal and Coke.**  
Also all kinds of prepared  
Charcoal and Coke.  
Jan 26 CHARLES

**COAL AND COKE.**  
FULL SUPPLY OF ALL THE  
varieties of Anthracite and Semi-an-  
thracite Wood of all kind, prepared  
as desired.  
July 50 Wharf opposite

**FAMILY COAL.**  
SOMETHING NEW—Plan-  
Coal—never before offered in  
England market. True coal  
SWISS  
May 12 Whatop conside-

**MAPLE WOOD**, dry and  
just landed and for sale by  
**OMAN & P**  
Oct 13 Opposite the

**OAK WOOD—Large Oak**  
landing by  
Oft 18 OMANY



The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.  
DR. MATTHEW'S INDIAN EMENAGOGUE.

OVER 100 BOTTLES  
have been sold with a guarantee...

A Word of Caution  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been cured...

FOR SALE OR TO LET.  
BY GEORGE C. MASON, CATHARINE STREET.

THE BRICK HOUSE on Mill street  
is now opposite George street...

FOR SALE. A modern built house  
in Central Court, well built, convenient...

FOR SALE. A dwelling house, corner  
of Washington and Willow streets.

FOR SALE. Several hundred cords  
of stone, on the Island, suitable for building...

FOR SALE. The beautiful cottage  
and grounds, corner of Bellevue and Narragansett...

FOR SALE. The elegant cottage on Pilgrim  
street, will be sold on moderate terms...

FOR SALE. A dwelling house, corner  
of Washington and Willow streets.

FOR SALE. A modern built house  
in Central Court, well built, convenient...

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FOR SALE. A dwelling house, corner  
of Washington and Willow streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Executor's Notice.  
ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of...

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan 28, 1861.  
UPON THE PETITION of Mrs. M. Macy, guardian of the person and estate of...

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan 28, 1861.  
J. N. H. GOULD, Executor, presents the will of the late George T. Macy...

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COTTRELL & BRYAN,

FURNITURE.  
Manufacturers and Furnishers of COFFEES.

"USE THE BEST!"  
All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. WILSON'S HAIR REGENERATOR.  
The Regenerator is put in two sizes, and retails for 50 cents per pint bottle, and \$1 for quart bottles.

Who wants a Good Head of Hair? Use Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing.

Please read a few certificates from the following reliable and well known persons.

Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing is put in two sizes, and retails for 50 cents per pint bottle, and \$1 for quart bottles.

Who wants a Good Head of Hair? Use Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing.

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MEDICINE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.  
Are you sick, weak, and complaining? Are you out of humor?

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.  
Are you sick, weak, and complaining? Are you out of humor?

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GROCERIES.

S. T. HUBBARD.  
Corner of Washington Square and Thames street, has just replenished his stock of...

GROCERIES.  
All the different kinds of Groceries, also fresh ground and parched Coffee.

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CROCERIS.

WM. CORNELL.  
17 & 19 Broad street, and Spring street. (At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets.)

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All the different kinds of Groceries, also fresh ground and parched Coffee.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

OLIVER POTTER.  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, SHIP STORES & C.O.C., No. 222 (opposite the Custom House), Newport, R.I.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.  
—DEALER IN—  
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, No. 250 SOUTH THAMES STREET.

T. J. WEAVER.  
FASHIONABLE HATTER,  
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, One door North of Merchants Bank, NEWPORT.

J. H. COZZENS.  
152 THAMES STREET  
DEALER IN

CLOTHING.  
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY.  
DEALER IN  
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

LANGLEY & NORMAN.  
DRAPEES & TAILORS,  
104 & 106 THAMES STREET.

HOGAN & GLADDING.  
SAIL MAKERS,  
Perry Mill Wharf, NEWPORT, R.I.

EDWARD C. HAYES.  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R.I.

INSURANCE.  
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.  
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

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AT EAST GREENWICH, R.I.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
Cash Capital 200,000.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.  
The original, smoke and gas burner, which is the only one that produces economy both in fuel and in the cost of the burner.

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